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CPW Report No. 5 - Communist China

(27 Dec. 1951 - 9 Jan. 1952)

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SUMMARY

The general campaign to increase production and effect greater economies in the use of labor and materials has been further intensified, but with the major stress upon the elimination of waste and corruption from all phases of the national economy. Widely publicized country-wide meetings and rallies of workers and of all echelons of Party and cadre personnel emphasize the need for reforms in labor techniques and in ideological orientation. There was continuing attention to the ideological failings of teachers, religious groups, and intellectuals in general. Certain indications were noted of the abandonment of further widespread land redistribution and of steps toward the collectivization of agriculture. The end of the arms-donation drive keyed to the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Campaign was officially announced with the admission that there were some failures to fulfill pre-established quotas.

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INCREASED PRODUCTION AND AUSTERITY

Development of Drive: During the period under review the Chinese Communist radio increased the number of its references to increased production and austerity. Every domestic transmission from Peking or one of the regional stations had something to say about the drive, and numerous times an entire broadcast was devoted to the subject. The general impression was that the ponderous Chinese machine powered by the Communist Party and the Central People's Government was straining every muscle to crush the last vestiges of "waste, corruption and bureaucracy." A detailed examination of the content of this huge volume of radio ballyhoo revealed however, that perhaps the drive was enjoying very little success. The chief activity in connection with the drive seems to be the holding of meetings. They ranged from a cadre meeting in the Yencheng Power Plant, Kiangsu, reported by Yangchow (7 Jan.), at which the cadres "studied documents relating to waste, corruption and bureaucracy," to meetings of Party and Government officials on the provincial level, with provincial governors present and making speeches. Provincial meetings were reported from Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Yunnan, Anhwei and Fukien. Dairen (7 Jan.) reported a "businessmen's rally" attended by 1,900. Shanghai (2 Jan.) said that cadres of the 3d Field Army of the East China Military Control Commission held a rally. Most of these meetings were held to "map plans" for the campaign, and the main idea seemed to be to inspire the cadres and impress them with the necessity of ridding themselves and "the masses" of "erroneous thoughts," so that the drive to eliminate waste and corruption would have a chance for success.

A few instances of more positive action were reported. Foochow (8 Jan.) announced that at a meeting of the Fukien Department of Trade cadres 4 January, with 140 present, six inspection committees were organized "to make a check-up of the province's trading organizations." Wuhan (6 Jan.) reported that Canton had organized 40 government cadres into inspection teams to "check on activities of various government offices." Dairen (7 Jan.) announced inauguration of the People's Inspection Committee. Hankow (6 Jan.) said that the Wuhan Tax Bureau had begun the "democratic check-up movement" to wipe out bureaucracy in its offices. Hangchow (2 Jan.) announced that after two months of preparation an Enterprises Bureau had been set up in the city government to "head all public-operated enterprises in Hangchow and others concerned with production." Chungking (6 Jan.) reported that the Szechwan Government had issued a directive calling upon all chu and hsien governments to set up special committees, and carefully outlining the duties and responsibilities of the groups.

The Peking Home Service (28 Dec.) announced that the Trade Ministry had directed all department stores and retail shops to reduce prices during New Year and Chinese New Year celebrations. Chungking (30 Dec.) said directives had been issued in Szechwan to "prevent the usual upsurge of prices" during the holidays. Foochow (6 Jan.) reported that the Fuan Trading Company was buying up surplus rice to maintain the price, which last fall tumbled from 80,000 to 50,000 yuan a tan, and thus prevent waste.

Claims of Success: The Chinese Communist radio has related innumerable success stories in connection with the drive to increase production and eliminate waste. In some of these the claims are weak, and in others elaboration on the successes has revealed parallel failures. For instance, Peking in numeral code (3 Jan.) announced that in the Northeast the total value of all industrial and agricultural production in 1951 increased 13.5 percent over 1950, while the increase in State-operated industries under the Industrial Department of the Northeast People's Government was 31 percent. Obviously the increase in production in plants not controlled by the Northeast Industrial Department could not have been large. Agricultural production increased only 3.3 percent, and reached only 98.1 percent of the production plan for the year. Mukden (7 Jan.) reported that the Northeast Industrial Department had urged power plants to make use of the lower grades of coal produced locally and to "continue experiments for producing power with such coal." Mukden also announced (6 Jan.) that the Northeast Industrial Department had ordered industry to conserve on the use of cement, "a war material." The broadcast added that the Construction Materials Bureau had tested 23 substitutes for cement, found five suitable, and is now pushing the use of a new substitute that has been "proved by Soviet experience."

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Hangchow (8 Jan.) claimed an increase in business in the Kashing branch of the China Merchandise Company and accredited the gain to the fact the cadres had "changed their conservative ideas." Hangchow also said (28 Dec.) that in the post offices efficiency had greatly increased because workers had adopted the "Koralev method." Another Hangchow broadcast (29 Dec.) reported that the Chekiang General Merchandise Company had increased sales to 5 million yuan daily in many villages and had done this by organizing 55 traveling stores to bring goods to rural areas. Still another Hangchow broadcast (6 Jan.) announced that workers in the Liming Textile Mills, Chiangtung, Yin Hsien, Chekiang, had organized a committee to test all cloth processed for Government orders, and out of the 2,300 bolts of cloth taken by the Government since the committee was set up, only 4 have been refused. Hangchow also reported (4 Jan.) that the deputy manager of a silk factory had saved a large amount of money by adoption of a new method for drying silkworms.

Shanghai (27 Dec.) reported remarkable cuts in expenses by Shantung Provincial offices during November. For the month the office expenses totaled 1,339,090,000 yuan, as compared with an average of 8,896,200,000 for the first 10 months of the year. This huge saving came about through a reduction in the use of gasoline, which was cut 30 to 37 percent, and cuts in expenses for meetings, repairs, new equipment, and in such miscellaneous expenses as postal telegraph.

Canton (8 Jan.) claimed that production in city factories had increased greatly because of "democratic reforms" and "elimination of reactionary elements." Hankow (8 Jan.) reported a workers' rally in the Changkiang Cigarette Factory "in support of democratic reforms," and claimed that the traditional rivalry between Hupeh and Hunan workmen had been eliminated. Dairen (4 Jan.) reported that workers at the 20th Plant in that city had come forward with 677 "rational proposals" during the fourth quarter of 1951.

Kaifeng (5 Jan.) reported that in Wei Hsien, Honan, cadres had organized a "democratic inspection committee" and planned to cut costs by reducing the use of electricity, stationery, oil and printing. Another Kaifeng broadcast (7 Jan.) said that cadres in Loshan Hsien, Honan, would launch a campaign against superstitions during the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year) holidays by getting people to make patriotic donations of the money usually spent on "superstitious offerings." Chungking (4 Jan.) reported that the Yunnan People's Government, following a meeting 25 December, had ordered all offices to stop immediately the purchase or construction of buildings, the holding of meetings, the making of gifts or contributions, and "other wasteful practices."

Wuhan (3 Jan.) asserted that in the smelting plant of the Hunan Construction Company new workers have increased their operations from 28 to 90 crucibles a month. This was made possible because "feudalistic elements" have been driven from the mines and industries of Hunan. At the Hsinhsiang Coal Mines 272 workers have been given responsible positions; in the Hunan steel mills and tin mines workers have been made supervisors after a period of training; and in the entire province 1,734 workers have been placed in responsible positions. Wuhan said (31 Dec.) that the Property Control Bureau of the Finance Department of the Kwangtung People's Government has collected 35 million yuan worth of scrap and enemy-abandoned machines, and several thousand tons more of scrap can be collected. Much of the scrap has been turned over to factories as raw material, and some of the machines have been put to work following reconditioning. Wuhan (30 Dec.) announced that the Central and South China Joint Transportation Company was organized 1 November with various branch offices, with resulting economies in transportation. Most private transportation concerns have been pooled at Changsha as a result of the proper leadership exerted by the Hunan Joint Transportation Company.

Peking in numeral code (4 Jan.) made an example of the Chiaotso Colliery, a State-operated concern. In drawing up a higher production plan for 1952, the management had set a quota 13.4 billion yuan above the production figure for 1951, the leading cadres feeling that production had been good, but that this increase could be obtained with little trouble. The "wrong thoughts of the cadres" changed with the

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arrival of Fuel Industries Minister Chen Yu. Director Chien Chu-chang and Security Section Chief Pi Hsin-hui "admitted their wrong thinking." A reexamination of the potential of the colliery showed that last fall only 50 percent of its equipment was utilized. Educational measures within the colliery produced 532 proposals for improvement from the workers. As a result the new quota called for a 60-billion-yuan increase in production rather than a mere 13.5.

Sian (9 Jan.) quoted Hsi Chung-hsun, Deputy Director of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee, as saying that since the beginning of the campaign against waste, corruption and bureaucracy in the Northwest, "excellent results have been achieved." During the first week 350 letters of accusation were received, corrupt officials in the Northwest Army Service of Supplies Corps confessed their misdeeds, while workers in the bristle factory of the Northwest Trading Company gave reports on mismanagement there.

Weaknesses and Failures: During the period reviewed admissions of failures and weaknesses were monitored from 11 regional broadcasting stations from all sections of China except the Northwest. While Chungking reported more admissions than did any other transmitter the preponderance of failures in the Southwest was less marked than during some earlier periods. Several stations in Central and South China and in East China vied with Chungking in the number of such references. In the Northeast there were few admissions, and none from the major regional station at Mukden.

Quoting from a directive of the All-China Committee of State Enterprises, Peking declared in numeral code (4 Jan. that in inventory-taking and capital-assessment work a number of State enterprises had achieved very little "due to neglect of the leading cadres and failure to mobilize the people." Peking said in numeral code (5 Jan.) that basic-level cooperatives, despite their 88.99 percent increase in membership and 140.75 percent increase in capital since 1950, had obvious weaknesses, including poor organization and planning, tied-up capital, and transportation defects. The Tsinan radio (4 Jan.) reported an anti-waste exhibition held at the Tsingtao No. 4 Textile Mill. One chart showed 9 billion yuan tied up in dead inventories, "enough to purchase six planes to fight America." According to Hefei (7 Jan.) cadres at the Government granary in Kehlo Hsiang, Su Hsien, Anhwei, were charged with a loss of 3,000 catties of wheat through careless management and failure to cooperate with the farmers. Canton (28 Dec.) reported that at the Chienkung Rubber Works "gross mismanagement," including curtailed wages and accelerated work norms, had caused a decrease in production during the past few months. Dairen (9 Jan.) said that the Dairen Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs had been charged with laxity in enforcing the anti-waste campaign. Another Dairen broadcast (8 Jan.) said that the Northeast Salt Administration was still not ready on 5 January to launch its campaign. Some cadres insisted that the work would be a waste of time, and had adopted the motto: "To say little is better than much; to say nothing is better than a little." Some leading cadres, because of their failure, were charged with "ignorance of the campaign" and with refusing to accept suggestions.

On 13 December the East China Agriculture and Forestry Section called a meeting of managers of nine large State farms, Shanghai reported (30 Dec.), and it was revealed that the managers lacked experience and were guilty of poor planning and poor administration. In some instances the managers had operated with a complete disregard of practical farming principles. Another Shanghai broadcast (5 Jan.) said that Youth Corps members were being urged to take the lead in the anti-waste campaign, as many units were lax in making check-ups of their own operations. In pointing out the waste in "superstitious observances," Foochow (9 Jan.) used as an example Putao village, Santao Hsiang, Changpu Hsien, Fukien, where the farmers' association was able to buy 30 head of oxen, 30 axes, 100 tons of fertilizer and 8,000 catties of grain with money saved by eliminating superstitious observances. Foochow (4 Jan.) reported that Kao Chung, Communist Party Secretary of Changlo Hsien, Fukien, called a meeting 22 December to charge local cadres with laxity and demand that they change their attitude.

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A Yangchow broadcast (2 Jan.) charged cadres of Chitung Hsien, Kiangsu, with setting a bad example. For instance, Militia Captain Wang Te-hsiang spent 1.36 million yuan in setting 249 tables for his wedding in Hsinchung Hsiang. Another Yangchow broadcast (7 Jan.) said that corruption, extravagance and bureaucratic management were rampant in Liuho Hsien, Kiangsu. Yangchow (4 Jan.) pointed out that through failure of the Seed Section of the North Kiangsu Civil Affairs Division properly to instruct farmers, 260,000 catties of purebred wheat seed was lost through improper seeding, and 50 pieces of machinery damaged through improper use. Still another Yangchow broadcast (8 Jan.) reported that the Huaiyin Cooperative, northern Kiangsu, had been charged with a loss of 140 million yuan in the sale of 7,100 bolts of Nantung native cloth because of inaccurate measurements. The Nantung Cooperative was charged with a loss of 150 million yuan through delay in marketing its cotton yarn.

Kaifeng (7 Jan.) charged that in Chengchow, Honan, the wastage last year amounted to 120 million yuan. The People's Bank wasted the equivalent of 1,000 catties of grain monthly through excessive use of coal, and the Chengchow Grain Bureau squandered 2.77 million yuan in the past three months on unnecessary cartage. At the Chienhua Cotton Mills, Lingpao Hsien, Honan, a fire broke out 19 December. Because the cadres had no plan for fighting fire, 9,700 catties of cotton and two machines valued at 140 million yuan were lost. When the fire started in No. 17 Workshop the workmen tried to smother it with straw, adding to the flames, and when the firemen arrived they set about removing property rather than fighting the fire.

Kaifeng reported (9 Jan.) that at Nanyang, Honan, the Government lost 21,200,000 yuan last year because of poor warehousing and the unnecessary restriction of capital by the State Trading Company. Another Kaifeng broadcast (7 Jan.) reported that checks by the Honan Postal Telegraph office showed the Taikang telegraph office possessed 1,000 catties of wire rather than the 400 reported; the Chengchow telegraph office had 20 bolts of cloth which were not on the records; and the Loyang telegraph office had 510 items in its records, only 200 of which agreed with the actual inventory. At the Hsinyang Railway Station 200 telegraph poles were left unguarded; now only 90 remain, a loss of 38 million yuan. Postal telegraph offices in Honan last year spent 200 million yuan on "flower vases" (Hua Ping). Since "hua ping" is also slang for women office workers, there is some doubt here as to exactly how the 200 million yuan was dissipated.

The Wuhan radio (29 Dec.) charged that the Pinghsiang Colliery had 20 billion yuan tied up in dead inventories. An investigation disclosed 40 items which never had been used, 20 others seldom used, and some stocks sufficient to last for 14 years. Another Wuhan broadcast (4 Jan.) claimed that the management of the Hunan branch, China State Industries, spent between 40 and 50 million yuan on a warehouse which remained empty most of the time, 70 to 80 millions on an elaborate administration building, allowed 400 tons of farm produce to spoil, and had 18 billion yuan tied up in unproductive capital. Hsu, the farm manager, kept 10 personal servants, jeeps and autos were appropriated by employees for their own use, and employees were allowed to spend 120 million yuan on a pleasure tour to Hangchow and Wuhsien.

Wuhan said (27 Dec.) that the administrative personnel of the People's Bank, Honan branch, at their final meeting of 1951, wasted 5.4 million yuan on flowers and decorations, more than 5.38 millions on fruit and cigarettes of the best grade, and spent 250 million yuan on the 10-day conference. In addition the manager personally bore the cost of a dinner dance given as part of the entertainment. The conference personnel consumed 40 catties of tea and 1,651 catties of watermelon seed, dried fruit and candy. Engineers of the 4th Field Army stationed in the Central and South China region received 800 million yuan for construction of barracks, but wasted three-fourths of the money because of improper supervision. A committee has been formed to check on irregularities here.

Hangchow (3 Jan.) reported a meeting of 121 persons in the city to "attack traditional business methods" obstructing trade between the city and country. Special classes organized in Chekiang to train workers in advanced techniques and supervision have been handicapped because some factories have refused to cooperate. They refuse to allow workmen to attend the classes for fear the result will be "bad workmen." Hangchow said (2 Jan.) that winter production on the farms of Chentung Hsiang, Chinhua Hsien, Chekiang, had been delayed through apathy of the farmers following good

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harvests, and the neglect of rural cadres, some of whom had gone on vacation and some of whom had resigned, saying two years of service was enough. Hangchow (29 Dec.) denounced the "gross mismanagement" at the Chekiang Printing and Dyeing Works, where walls had to be torn out for the installation of machinery because no preliminary measurements of machinery dimensions had been made; where starching tubs proved useless because they were improperly equipped; where cutting machines of improper size were installed; and where motors, not inspected, later proved to be defective.

Hangchow (4 Jan.) reported that in the Neihsinchiao District a fire at the Hangli Photo Shop resulted from the owner's burning birthday candles because he was "extravagant and blindly followed old customs." Hangchow (5 Jan.) said that carelessness of the workers and management caused a fire 17 December at the Chainiu Cotton Plant, Lungyu branch, China Merchandise Company, which destroyed 120 cattles of cotton and one machine.

Hangchow (8 Jan.) charged that the Chekiang branch, China Native Products Company, wasted 8.4 billions yuan last year because of bureaucratic methods. It lost 4 billions through paying high prices for low-quality goods; lost 360 millions in extra freight charges by routing a shipment of 120 tons of lime from Wenchow to Canton through Hangchow rather than Chinkhua; lost 140 millions through refusal to check on delivery shortages and warehouse losses; and lost a huge amount in interest through maintaining a daily idle capital of 400 millions and a dead stock of 50 billion yuan.

Hangchow (6 Jan.) reported a 21 December meeting of all secretarial personnel of the Hangchow municipal government to discuss red tape in the handling of documents. Reports disclosed that the average city government document required 18 actions in 8 hours; an ordinary police department document requires 16 actions over one week; a police station must petition the chief of police to buy even a vacuum bottle; and the simple removal of guards at the Chekiang University Farm at Huachiatse took 141 days while 37 documents made the rounds at 13 offices.

Chungking (6 Jan.) charged cadres in charge of the Government warehouse at Yaan, Sikang, with mismanagement, as only two-thirds of the required amount of grain had been received, and three weeks had been required rather than the estimated two. Chungking (8 Jan.) announced that Tsai Ken, a worker in the No. 2 Textile Mill, Yunnan Province, made rational suggestions for improvement which were rejected by the cadres. Such action is allegedly common in Yunnan, and some factories have refused even to set up committees to handle such suggestions.

In south Szechwan, Chungking said (6 Jan.), anti-waste committees in some trading companies held no meetings for three months, "and in many cases cadres did not even know what the campaign was about." According to the same radio (30 Dec.) the Liangchung Food Bureau, Szechwan, allowed grain to rot by mixing damp grain with dry in the warehouse. Also, 92,000 cattles of grain were found to be wormy and 1,000 tan badly mildewed. Chungking said (29 Dec.) that the Suining Food Bureau, north Szechwan, and the Pengshan Food Bureau, west Szechwan, both wasted food and money through lack of planning. In Chiangpei Hsien, east Szechwan, Chungking said (28 Dec.), Liao Cheng-chi of Tapu Hsiang squandered the family fortune of 20 million yuan in one month, while Ho Chi-chun, magistrate of Village 43, Liangho Hsiang, spent 1.2 million yuan in September alone on festivities.

Chungking reported (4 Jan.) that at the Southwest Chemical Works 92 percent of the equipment is idle; the Huayeh Match Factory could produce in a month and a half as much as it now does in a year if its equipment were fully utilized; equipment is idle at the Lihua Rubber Works and the Chentan Machine Works; at the Sanwei Leather Works morale is bad because of low pay; and miners at the Chiuchiang Coal Mine drowned because the management refused to accept suggestions of workers. All of these Szechwan concerns are operated by private owners. Chungking (6 Jan.) accused Shan Pan-wu, manager of the Plow Ox Company, Lu Hsien, Szechwan, of buying all the sick, immature and over-age animals in the area, many of them toothless and one 18 years old. Sick oxen have been intermingled with the healthy ones, but only 333 head out of 1,000 held by the company have been resold. Farmers have begun to call it an "abattoir company instead of an ox supply company." During two months in the employ of the company Liu Sze-ling, Tien-tse Hsiang, misappropriated 1.07 million yuan.

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Chungking reported (5 Jan.) that the People's Bank, Sikang Province, "blindly bought" 60 automobiles, thus tying up 150 million yuan of capital. Local grain offices in Sikang were found to have no bookkeeping records. Chungking said (2 Jan.) that at the Kweichow Province conference of Party cadres a special inspection committee was set up to start work 10 January. It was disclosed at the conference that the Kweichow People's Government wasted 2 billion yuan in unnecessary meetings and construction; engineers with the Southwestern Railway misused materials; and personnel in the Kweichow branch of the China Cloth and Yarn Company were charged with huge losses and mismanagement.

Graft and Squeeze: During the period studied, reports of tax evasion, fraud and other illegal commercial activities were monitored from 13 separate regional broadcasting stations in Communist China. Of the major regionals, only Mukden in the Northeast and Sian in the Northwest failed to broadcast such reports. Hangchow continues to lead in the actual number of cases reported, with Chungking a close second.

Dairen (8 Jan.) reported that 140 merchants of the region attended a Chamber of Commerce meeting where it was disclosed that some of the merchants were guilty of conniving with grafters, evading taxes, and cheating on materials and prices. Dairen (31 Dec.) told of a meeting of Party cadres in the Dairen-Port Arthur area in which Port Authority cadres promised to reduce the number of their autos from 12 to 5 and "those who had taken Government property returned it or paid for it." Party Secretary Wu declared that many cadres "still are corrupt." Tsinan (4 Jan.) announced that Li Ming-chu, 11th Precinct Police Station chief, Sixth Chu, Siammen, Tsinan, publicly confessed before 3,000 persons 23 December that he had pocketed one million yuan in police salaries and defrauded the Government of 1,000 catties of grain.

Shanghai (7 Jan.) announced that the Changchow Chamber of Commerce, "after seeing what happened to those who were caught," called a meeting 21 December to combat tax evasions. In the city, 293 shops were said to be guilty of evasions. Shanghai (30 Dec.) reported that in Nanking the people were encouraged to report graft. As a result Ku Chu-chin reported regular errors in real estate assessments by the No. 2 Tax Office. Corrections were made and a letter of appreciation sent to Ku. Shanghai (4 Jan.) said that at a trade circles meeting in Tsingtao stress was laid on the great losses suffered by the Government through the cutting of quality and quantity and cheating in workmanship. Foochow (8 Jan.) announced that in the city seven labor unions had misused funds, while 18 were guilty of getting funds under false pretense. Foochow said (9 Jan.) that the need to suppress speculation among Foochow merchants was stressed in outlining the duties of a special committee of 29, headed by Hsu Chia-cheng.

Hofei (7 Jan.) told of a Party cadre meeting attended by 200 persons 25 December at which Secretary Chou Yin-ming revealed that personnel of the Navigation Bureau had defrauded the Government of 100 million yuan and 100,000 catties of grain. Another Hofei broadcast (5 Jan.) said that the Anhwei newspapers WAN NAN JIH PAO and WAN PEI JIH PAO were discussing the "large-scale corruption cases" at the Hsi Hsien Grain Bureau, where "hundreds of thousands of catties of grain were lost through corrupt transactions between officials and grain merchants." The deprecations were attributed to the "use of remnant Kuomintang officials."

Canton (7 Jan.) asserted that workers' unions and trade organizations in the city had "expressed great satisfaction with the execution of a merchant who made huge profits on Government contracts." Kaifeng (7 Jan.) announced that Hsieh Chung-seng and 11 other employees of the Grain Bureau had been charged with the misappropriation of 10,000 catties of grain. Wuhsi (6 Jan.) announced that the South Kiangsu Administrative Office had designated a special post office box for secret letters on "corruption, protection of malefactors, tax evasion and suppression of democratic speech."

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Yangchow (9 Jan.) reported that Youth Corps member Ting Kuang-fu noticed that Li and Wang, two workers on the Taihsien team of the Huai River project spent 100,000 yuan on clothes. He succeeded in making the workers confess that they had obtained the money through the sale of Government property. Wuhan (27 Dec.) said that in the Canton Administrative Bureau of the Canton-Hankow Railway 300 million yuan had been lost through the illegal sale of Government property, 30 million in the Fatshan section alone. In addition, Yang Tso-shen of the motor-car pool was accused of defrauding the railway of 200 million yuan, and Hu Jen, an engineer, illegally obtained 500 million yuan. Wuhan announced (28 Dec.) that at a public trial King Shen-lo, Tu Ming-li and Yang Yung-seng, joint owners of the Chunghua Hong, were convicted of defrauding their customers of 210 million yuan. At another public trial reported by Wuhan (29 Dec.) Chu Ming-ching was convicted of defrauding the Government of 1.7 billion yuan.

Wuhan announced (7 Jan.) that Hu Te-mei, land reform cadre, had been removed from his post. It was found that last year while he was working in Yuehyang Hsien, Hunan, he bought property for 5,000 yuan and sold it for 8,000. While working in Chiufeng Hsiang, Lochang Hsien, Kwangtung, he gambled and dealt in gold. Wuhan reported (7 Jan.) that corrupt conditions in the Nanchang Tax Bureau were exposed at a meeting of Party cadres from Nanchang and Kiangsi Province. Wuhan (7 Jan.) quoted from an editorial in the CHANGCHIANG JIH PAO 6 January urging cadres to encourage all persons to "make accusations against corrupt officials, especially remnant Kuomintang officials."

Hankow (8 Jan.) reported a meeting called by the local clerks' union 6 January at which the clerks were "told to improve business ethics by exposing unscrupulous merchants." As a result, shop clerk Tung Chung-tien accused Tseng Hsiao-tien, business manager of the Mingchuan Road Branch of the People's Bank, of dissipating 6 million yuan of the bank's funds by speculation. Another shop clerk reported tax evasions of 2 millions. The same broadcast said that the business manager of the 12th High School, Wuhan, argued that there was no need for a campaign to combat corruption and waste, but he himself was found to have pocketed 15 million yuan of Government money.

A Hangchow broadcast (3 Jan.) announced that secret indictments of corrupt officials should be sent to Mayor Wu through Special Post Office Box No. 1 set up for that purpose. Hangchow reported (8 Jan.) that Tax Bureau Chief Feng told a meeting of tax personnel 6 January that last year in Hangchow 24 persons were charged with corrupt practices involving 8 million yuan. A Hangchow broadcast (6 Jan.) announced that Pan Chien-hsin, assistant manager of the Kingwuyung Bus Company, had been arrested for defrauding the Government of 70 million yuan. This company formerly belonged to "Gangster Hu Pu," and Pan was a "leftover from the former regime." Hangchow announced (28 Dec.) that Feng Meng-tung, chief of the city Civil Administration Office, had been dismissed from his position, expelled from the Communist Party and "reported to upper levels" for action. He wasted 10 million yuan on "illegal activities," cut relief figures for north Anhwei and north Kiangsu by 200 million yuan, erased and changed his accounts while an investigation was under way, and tried to undermine the investigation.

Hangchow (2 Jan.) reported that workers of the Chekiang branch, China Native Products Company, had exposed corruption involving nine persons, but added that the Trade Bureau had complained that many workers "refused to stress the importance of making a show out of reporting irregularities"; these workers had been "instructed to change their thinking." At a meeting of the Chekiang Department of Finance on 28 December, it was pointed out that most corruption is among "personnel of the old regime and cadres corrupted by the evils of city life." Leniency was promised to confessed grafters, and storekeeper Li Chen-ching immediately made a confession.

Hangchow (3 Jan.) announced that Pao Ling, Mei Tao-shan, and Chiang Pao-ping had been remanded to the Wenchow People's Court on fraud charges involving 3.7 million, 250,000, and 7 million yuan, respectively, in connection with shipments of cloth for the China Textile and Yarn Company. They padded the accounts, and listed each freight package as weighing 33 catties rather than the true 19 catties. Han Hsin-keh, Wenchow cadreman, was charged with protecting Chiang, and with leading a dissolute private life. Hangchow reported (6 Jan.) that Wang Ping-cheng, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Provincial Conservancy Bureau, had refused to admit graft involving 8 million yuan and 5 ounces of gold "until exposed by the people." The broadcast added that many corrupt officials had made confessions, "but many have refused to do so." Hangchow (6 Jan.) reported that the privately operated Liu I Manufacturing Company had "cheated in labor and materials" on 150 gross of suits of underwear ordered by the Chekiang branch

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of the General Merchandise Company, causing a delay of 17 to 24 days, and "adversely influencing the good will and credit" of the company.

Hangchow (9 Jan.) reported the public trial of customs officials Pan Hui and Shen Tse-chi, charged with conniving with merchants to smuggle goods worth 136 million yuan, misappropriating one million yuan, and obtaining 7 millions by extortion. Both were given prison terms. Merchants Wu Li-yuan, Yeh Tse-min, and Ting Chuan-tien were tried for smuggling, forging customs documents, and bribing Government officials. Hangchow (7 Jan.) reported that three clerks from the watch and optical trades had exposed tax evasions of 70 million yuan by 19 firms. Another Hangchow broadcast (27 Dec.) listed the following cases: Shao Chang-ken, worker in a Lanchi shop, exposed tax evasions of 200 million yuan and the sale of 90 casks of untaxed wine by a shop owner; a shop clerk charged the Hsiang Kuang Hsiang shop, Yuyao Hsien, Chekiang, with failing to report taxes on 200 yards of cloth; a tax collection committee organized 5 December in Chiangkou revealed tax evasions by merchants of 2.1 billion yuan; and Militia Captain Chou Wen-tai of Szechow Hsiang, Suichang Hsien, Chekiang, denounced his own mother for selling untaxed wine.

Chungking reported (6 Jan.) that the Lihseng Construction Company, the Chunghua Machinery Company, and the Tayun Tobacco Company, all of Kunming, made excessive profits last year of 100 million yuan. Illegal trading in gold still is common in the Kunming area, and although 5,000 new establishments have been opened in Kunming, merchants still engage in illegal activities. Chungking reported (2 Jan.) that 700 Kweichow Province Communist Party cadres, meeting 21-22 December, revealed that personnel of the Kweichow Food Bureau had defrauded the Government of 1.2 million catties of grain worth 36 million yuan, and that 30 Kweichow Tax Bureau employees were involved in fraud cases. The CHUAN NAN JIH PAO was quoted by Chungking (4 Jan.) as saying that 232 Kweichow tax officials were charged with corruption in 1951, with Government losses of 140 million yuan, and that 230 corrupt officials in the Grain Bureau misappropriated 1.34 million catties of wheat and 194,000 catties of rice.

Chungking announced (5 Jan.) that Chungking city has issued a warning to those protecting grafters, and at a rally 4 January 18 merchants made confessions while 100 letters were received reporting cases of graft. Chungking said (4 Jan.) that at a city-wide meeting of managers and workers of Government trading concerns accusations were made against corrupt personnel in the China Food Company, the North Szechwan Service and Supplies Corps, and the Health Bureau of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee. Chungking reported (5 Jan.) that in the first 10 months of 1951 there were 30,000 cases of tax evasion in south Szechwan involving 1.8 million yuan, while at one meeting 428 persons confessed to a total of 2,300 evasions involving 26.68 million yuan in the province.

At Paikung city, Chungking reported (27 Dec.), 370 employees of the tax office defrauded the Government of 270 million yuan. In addition, 142 cases of graft were reported in connection with city construction projects, with a loss of 2.78 million yuan and 60,000 working days. Li Chi-an, Chiangyu Hsien merchant, failed to pay 970,000 yuan in taxes; Chang Chi-an, Suining merchant, was jailed for a year and a half and fined one million yuan for raising prices; Tsao Shen-chang, Pahsien merchant, was charged with smuggling tung oil; in the Third Chu, Kuangyuan Hsien, Szechwan, 150 merchants were guilty of tax evasions amounting to 11 million yuan; and similar cases were reported from Santai and Langchung Hsien, northern Szechwan.

In the tax office of Chienko Hsien, 11 of the 18 employees were charged with corruption, while employees of the grain office in the same hsien were accused of wasting 19,000 catties of grain. Chou I-chi, head of the grain office of Chienchuan Chu, Yuehchih Hsien, Szechwan, misappropriated one million yuan; Jen Ta-cho, head of the Yuehchih branch, People's Bank, misappropriated bank funds eight times; and one Yuehchih trading company defrauded the Government of between 6 and 7 million yuan. Chungking reported (29 Dec.) that in Wan Hsien, Szechwan, there were 79 cases of corruption in the tax office alone in September involving 34 million yuan, while 31 cases were revealed in the hsien in November with losses of 300 million yuan.

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IDEOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

Propaganda Apparatus: During the two weeks starting 27 December and ending 9 January the Chinese Communist radio continued to stress the necessity for thought reform and the thorough indoctrination of all circles, from writers and teachers to workers and peasants, with Marxism-Leninism and the theories of Mao Tse-tung. However, a new element was added--discussion of the Communist Party propaganda network itself.

Peking reported in numeral code (2 Jan.) that in the entire country the network now includes 1.92 million publicity personnel and 50,000 reporters. In addition this nucleus has made full use of "active elements" to such an extent that in some communities the publicity forces make up 15 percent of the population. Yet 20 percent of the Communist Party organizations and subheadquarters have not yet set up publicity organizations. In 1952, it is reiterated, they must do so, and steadily develop the network until it includes one percent of the population. Chu committees, under the direction of hsien committees, must inaugurate training classes for publicity personnel, but in 1952 trainees must not give up their regular work while attending the classes. All Party committees above the chu level must set up reporting units without delay if they have not done so.

In a numeral code transmission (5 Jan.) Peking further illustrated how the network must function on the lower levels, taking the Penchi Machine Company, Penchi municipality, Liaotung Province, as an example. This concern has eight reporters, who now have a well-organized work system. Each reporter must make reports to "the broad masses of the people" twice a month, and must attend classes. In turn the Communist Party committee in the factory must make reports on the reporters once a month, and must call a reporters' conference every month. The eight reporters in the Penchi factory have made 84 reports concerning increased production and austerity.

The regional broadcasting stations followed the lead of Peking in publicizing the propaganda network. Wuhan announced (2 Jan.) that incomplete statistics for Central and South China show 236,000 propagandists and 14,000 reporters. Wuhan (31 Dec.) gave the number of publicity personnel for Honan Province as 76,135. In Wuhan city, according to another broadcast (29 Dec.), the network consists of 2,947 personnel, with 9 training courses and 43 meetings held during the year. Tsinan said (4 Jan.) that Shantung has 366,927 publicity personnel and 5,587 reporters. Yangchow (2 Jan.) reported 637 propagandists in that city, with five branch sections of the network being set up.

Mukden announced (4 Jan.) that in the Dairen-Port Arthur area there are 11,092 publicity personnel and 884 reporters, constituting more than one percent of the population, with 90 percent of the reporters and 50 percent of the publicity personnel "regularly publicizing and explaining the Party's policies and opinions." Liaotung Province has 49,507 propagandists and 1,242 reporters, and the work will be still further expanded in 1952. Dairen said (29 Dec.) that in the Dairen-Port Arthur area publicity personnel in 1951 gave 9,538 reports to 2,664,850 listeners. Sian (5 Jan.) announced that Tihua now has 170 wire broadcasting stations, 37 hsien now have receiving posts, and by spring all hsien will be so provided.

Peking in numeral code (7 Jan.) transmitted the report on the China Youth Corps delivered by Feng Wen-pin 20 November 1951 at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Youth Corps. In 30 months the organization's membership has increased 27 times, from 190,000 to 5.18 million organized in 242,000 units. The Youth Corps plays an important role as an auxiliary of the Communist Party and as the chief source of Party recruitment. Yet, according to the report, "thought leadership in the Corps is comparatively weak. Though active and passionate, the political and cultural level of many members of the Corps is not high." Though the incidence of such groups is declining, the number of units not soundly organized or which have failed to play their roles still constitutes a rather large proportion of the total. Association between Corps members and "the large masses of the youth" has not been close enough. The Corps has been unable to adopt effective measures for an intensification of the education of all youths.

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Schools and Teachers: Peking in numeral code (29 Dec.) reported that the Ministry of Education decided at a meeting 21 December that teachers should concentrate on a study of Communist documents during the winter vacation, as a result of which they now are devoting 12 to 15 hours a week to such study. Teachers in higher institutions of Peking and Tientsin now have reached the second stage in thought reform, the main aims of which are to "distinguish between ourselves and the enemy," both internationally and nationally, and to "stamp out reactionary remnants of thought inherited from imperialism and feudalism."

Peking also reported in numeral code (29 Dec.) that 320 scientific research workers in Peking started a thought-reform study program early in December, the aim of which is to "reform the thinking of the scientific workers so as to make it possible for them to recognize clearly the era, to distinguish the enemy from themselves, and to criticize the wrong thinking of the bourgeoisie or petite bourgeoisie." Kuo Mo-jo decried the fact that there are some scientists "whose thinking is too muddled to distinguish the enemy from themselves, and who still think it an honorable thing to send their scientific theses to imperialist countries for publication."

Hankow announced (28 Dec.) that the thought-reform drive was making progress among primary school teachers of Wuhan. Wuhan said (29 Dec.) that middle and primary school teachers of Hupeh had made substantial progress in thought reform. Wuhan announced (9 Jan.) that the University of Honan had called a meeting 16 December to discuss thought reform among the educators. The Central and South China branch, All-China Education Federation, is planning a conference to discuss ways to implement thought reform among the nation's educators, and Propaganda Bureau Director Yao Shu-i is quoted as saying that in 1952 "revolutionary methods must be used to reform the thinking of educational workers."

In the Northwest, Sian reported (27 Dec.) that students in the Northwest College of Engineering had issued a statement supporting the thought-reform movement and calling on all teachers and professors to reform their thinking and "change their attitude" so they can train the younger generation to serve the masses. The Northwest Committee of the China Education Association sent a similar demand to teachers in all higher institutions in the region. Sian announced (29 Dec.) that elementary and secondary school teachers are meeting for study. Another announcement (3 Jan.) said that the entire teaching staff of the First Central Grammar School, Fifth Chu, (Lu) Hsien, Shensi, had made plans for thought reform.

In the Southwest, Chungking reported (30 Dec.) that study committees had been set up in the Chungking area "after a call by the Southwest Government." Another Chungking broadcast (31 Dec.) said that following an east Szechwan conference on thought reform 200 teachers returned to their schools to implement the plans. Chungking announced (5 Jan.) that thought-reform study committees in eight higher institutions now include 1,361 teachers and administrators, with 98 percent of the staff of Chungking University enrolled. Chungking announced (7 Jan.) that in the Nanchung Special District 390 grammar school teachers now are receiving indoctrination from Party cadres, and in February 2,000 will start this training. However, according to Chungking (28 Dec.), teachers in Langchung Hsien, north Szechwan, still are neglecting political indoctrination in their teaching.

Special Programs: Mukden announced (7 Jan.) that the HEILUNGKIANG JIH PAO carried an article on the need for thought reform among businessmen, and said that 300 businessmen in Anta of that province are "studying the role of businessmen in the nation's new economy." Dairen (28 Dec.) said that thought reform is being strengthened among industrial and commercial circles.

Mukden reported (28 Dec.) that the Liaotung subcommittee of the Chinese Communist Party had held a conference for discussion of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works." Yangchow (2 Jan.) said that the Huaian Hsien, Kiangsu, branch of the Communist Party was planning studies to "change the attitude of the cadres," some of whom believe workmen to be "basically unchangeable," and do not believe in criticism and self-criticism. Shanghai announced (4 Jan.) that Party cadres in Tsinan were planning to change the attitude of local cadres, "some of whom do not believe in democracy and are trying to suppress public opinion."

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Mukden announced (5 Jan.) that three model workers of Dairen were to study in the Dairen Workers and Peasants Short Course School. Mukden further said (9 Jan.) that up to last August 122,955 workers in the Dairen-Port Arthur area had attended "beginners' classes," and another 40,000 had been enrolled in "refresher courses." Shanghai (27 Dec.) reported a "thought-mobilization meeting" 26 December of the East China Industrial Department to plan steps for elimination of "landlord, compradore and bureaucratic" thoughts still prevalent among many workers. Shanghai (5 Jan.) announced that committees for the study of Mao Tse-tung's ideas had been organized in all circles of Fukien. Wuhsi (6 Jan.) reported that the Wuhsien Department of Education, reviewing workers' education during 1951, announced that 130 cadres attended classes, and enrollment of workers increased from 6,475 to 13,708. Shanghai announced (9 Jan.) that the East China Study Committee, formerly called the East China Study Committee of Mao Tse-tung's Ideology, had called a rally for 16 January to "develop the thought-reform movement in a planned and orderly way."

Concerning the winter-school program, Mukden announced (9 Jan.) that in Liaosi Province 260,000 farmers are enrolled in the 3,724 schools in 16 hsien, where the "students are given indoctrination courses in patriotism." Wuhsi said (7 Jan.) that five organizations in south Kiangsu had issued a joint statement calling on rural cadres to organize for the winter-school program, indicating that enrollment in this area might not be satisfactory, as the schools were supposed to have started some time ago. Chungking reported (27 Dec.) that teachers had been trained for the opening of schools in Ipin 10 December, and in Nanchi, Changning and Kusung Hsien. Another broadcast (9 Jan.) said that 20,000 were enrolled in schools in the 21 hsien of Lu Hsien, and in preparation for these schools 120 cadres had learned the story of the "Long March" and the "Eight Years of Japanese Resistance." In southern Szechwan winter schools had opened in seven hsien, where most of the teachers, drawn from the ranks of high school students, had been taught subjects "centered on the patriotic theme."

Religious Reform: Several new attacks on Catholic institutions in China were reported. Shanghai announced (9 Jan.) that "at the demand of patriotic Catholics," the Hsuechow Military Control Committee had arrested for trial American imperialist element Chai Yu-ou (Chinese transliteration) charged with dealing in silver dollars and "teaching the American way of life after the liberation." Also arrested were Chai's "running dogs," Chen Li-shen, Li Chuan-li and Fan Chun-ou.

Wuhsi (7 Jan.) announced that after three months of study a Three-self's Reform Committee finally had been set up at the Pu Tzu Asylum in Shanghai Hsien 5 January, with 85 patriotic Catholic members and 56 representative workers of the asylum. Representatives of the People's Government attended the ceremony in connection with the formation of the committee. After hearing of this development in Shanghai Hsien, patriotic Catholics of Wuhsien held a symposium, "accused imperialist elements" at the Putien Sanitarium, and expressed a determination to strengthen the Catholic reform movement in Wuhsien. Earlier a Wuhsi broadcast (6 Jan.) quoted a Wuhsien Catholic, Hu Chung-ya, as saying that the Putien Sanitarium in Wuhsien was the property of Chinese Catholics, but that it had been taken over by imperialist elements.

Chungking announced (28 Dec.) that the Chungking Catholic Reform Committee had called a meeting to denounce members of the Legion of Mary for opposing the People's Government. Many members of the Legion were suspected of being counter-revolutionaries, and 20 members had registered with the Chungking Police. Peking disclosed in numeral code (29 Dec.) that Tang Hsueh-po, Chen Kuang-pu, and Su Tzu-mei, all members of the Legion in Chungking, had been arrested 24 December. Tang, formerly connected with the Ming Cheng High School, a Catholic school, was accused of having planned on the eve of the "liberation" to organize a "San San Society" to carry out guerrilla activity "on the pretext of protecting Catholicism," and of secretly shipping pistols and weapons to the Southwest Revolutionary University for use in destroying it at the proper time.

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Hangchow reported (8 Jan.) that Catholics in that city had made accusations against "imperialist element" Mei Tsang-kuei by signing a petition requesting his trial. Up to 6 January 260 patriotic Catholics, 60 percent of the local lay membership, had signed the petition.

Art and Literature: Peking reported in numeral code (28 Dec.) that the North China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party called a meeting 20 December to "study the remolding of working style among literary and art circles of North China," with 200 persons present from Peking and Tientsin, and from Hopei, Chahar, and Inner Mongolia. Director Chang Pan-shih of the North China Propaganda Department declared that leaders in literary and art work of the area had neglected the ideological aspects of their work and had shown an inclination to deviate from the politics of the masses and the workers. Some of Chang's statements follow:

Certain signs of lack of discipline also have appeared among literary and art cadres of the Party... Literary and art work is part of the revolutionary undertaking. Art must serve the cause of the revolution, and obey the interests of the State and of the people... Literary and art workers must constantly study Marxism and Leninism, as well as Mao Tse-tung's ideas, as expressed in the actual Chinese Revolution.... The literary and art workers of North China should aim to become fighters armed with the ideas of Mao Tse-tung, as well as active participants in various kinds of struggle.... They should not be a group of liberal individuals lacking organization and discipline. (Peking, numeral code, 28 Dec.)

RURAL REFORMS

Marriage Law: Considerable radio time still is devoted to propagandizing the marriage law. Hangchow (1 Jan.) announced that as part of their patriotic pacts farmers in Kingtang Hsiang, Hsiao-feng Hsien, Chekiang, were called upon to implement the marriage law by dissolving incompatible couples, "as family quarrels interfere with patriotic production." Another broadcast (5 Jan.) reported the establishment of a Chekiang Marriage Law Propaganda Committee having as its primary goal the indoctrination of rural cadres so as to "change their attitude toward the marriage law." It is hoped that by International Women's Day, 8 March, the propaganda campaign will have reached its peak. Another Hangchow broadcast (7 Jan.) said that throughout all the chu of Chiangshan Hsien, Chekiang, there were 208 mass weddings New Year's Day. Yangchow reported (4 Jan.) that Party cadres held a meeting 29 December to discuss propaganda for the marriage law. On New Year's Day six couples were married at a mass wedding attended by 800 persons, at a saving of 150 million yuan.

Dairen (8 Jan.) reported 5,677 couples registered during the first 10 months of 1951 to "show their free will marriage." However, there were numerous errors. Some who were not married registered, and other couples who should have registered did not. Cadres were charged with carelessness. Foochow (8 Jan.) reported mass marriages through all the rural areas of Fukien. According to Chungking (27 Dec.), women in Tsungtung Hsiang, Chiangan Hsien, Szechwan, trained students to help in propagandizing. Also in the Sixth Central Grammar School, Tzuchung Hsien, exhibitions were prepared on the marriage law. After seeing this exhibition, Mme. Li Hsiang-ling, Chuangchien village, Pahsien Hsiang, Hsingwen Hsien, said: "This has taught me a lesson. After this I shall never arrange a marriage for any girl."

Peking announced in numeral code (4 Jan.) that four units of the Marriage Law Implementation Scrutiny Team of the Central Government returned to Peking in December after inspections in the East, Central and South, Northwest and North China regions. Yangchow (28 Dec.) announced that the local Marriage Law Inspection Committee called a meeting for husbands and mothers-in-law in Huaian Hsien, north Kiangsu, where cadres lectured. Mothers-in-law made public admissions that of 10 arranged marriages, 9 were failures. Husbands agreed to let their wives go to school, and not to sell them as concubines. Dairen complained (4 Jan.) that the city Marriage Law Inspection Team discovered that some cadres still are feudalistic and refuse to take the marriage law seriously; that most girls do not realize that marriages arranged by their parents are illegal; and that some teachers still teach feudalistic marriage ideas. Chungking (29 Dec.) reported that the feudalistic thinking on the marriage law is especially bad among village magistrates and Militiamen in Yunnan Province. The authorities have refused to publicize the marriage law for fear of having the court dockets cluttered with marriage cases, and suicides and murders are reported continually from Lufeng, Chenman, and Yaoan Hsien.

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Land Reform: De-emphasis on land reform is indicated by the reduced amount of time accorded the subject by the radio during the period under study. In the Southwest, where resistance to the redistribution of land has been most noticeable in the past, only one broadcast mentioned the subject. Chungking (27 Dec.) said that rich landlord Ho En-ling, Chihpei Hsiang, (Peiling) Hsien, Szechwan, was guilty of hoarding a large amount of goods; Liu Huei, landlord of Nanlung Hsiang, (Peiling) Hsien, was found to have a cache of 300 rounds of ammunition; landlord Chen Kuang-mao, Hochien Hsiang, Fengtu Hsien, was charged with posing as a doctor and with poisoning the son of farmer Yu Kung-chai; landlord Chang Lung-chien, Fenglai Hsiang, Fengtu Hsien, assaulted farmer Wang Keh-shih when he demanded that Chang give up his house to the farmers association; and landlords in Changshou, Chung, and Wulung Hsien were charged with appropriating land that had been given to farmers.

Wuhan (9 Jan.) reported that Mayor Teng Fai of Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, had urged villages undergoing land reform to complete the work quickly, and urged areas where land reform had not yet been started to initiate action at once. After receiving indoctrination from Party cadres, professors and students of Hunan University are pushing land reform in Hunan Province. Canton (3 Jan.) reported a land-reform meeting on Hainan Island, where land reform is the most urgent current task, and an attempt is being made to complete it this year. The Peking Home Service announced (29 Dec.) that in East China land redistribution had been completed in 39,000 villages constituting 90 percent of the area.

The reason for the radio de-emphasis, and the apparent urgency in completing land reform at once, may be indicated in some new broadcasts. The Peking Home Service (31 Dec.) broadcast an article from the PEOPLE'S DAILY, "Mechanized Farming Is Developing in the Northeast," which described the development of 40 large State farms. Mukden announced (28 Dec.) that the Northeast People's Government in 1952 will start issuing new postage stamps commemorating land reform. The stamps will bear photographs of tractors and other heavy farm machinery "showing mechanized production after land reform." As the individual peasant farmer who has been given land has small chance of using tractors and other heavy farm machinery, it appears that the new emphasis will be on collective farming.

Farm Cooperatives: An increased radio stress on farm organizations--cooperatives and associations--also is noted. Chungking announced (29 Dec.) that 78 rural supply and distribution cooperatives were operating in Kweichow at the end of November, a more than fourfold increase in two months. The membership jumped 350 percent, to 219,000. Chungking reported (7 Jan.) that in Yunnan 40 percent of the farmers have been organized into unions following "substantial completion" of land reapportionment. Hangchow (27 Dec.) reported that in Yinh sien 133 farmers cooperatives had been reorganized, with incompetent and corrupt cadres expelled. As a result the membership had jumped 1,300, and the unit fees had been increased from 10,000 to 20,000 yuan. The Peking Home Service (30 Dec.) announced that agrarian reform "gradually was taking hold" in Suiyuan, with peasant associations' membership now at 600,000.

Farming Methods: An effort to expand farm income through part-time work, live-stock improvement, and other changes in methods is reflected in some radio broadcasts. Foochow (4 Jan.) asserted that in Yungching Hsien, Fukien, the leadership of the local cadres has eradicated the farmers' resistance to winter work. In the hsien rice roots have been dug up on 25,000 mou of land to eliminate insects. Chinchow (5 Jan.) announced that model workers have taught farmers to make mattresses. In one village three oxen have been bought with the mattress income. Farmers also have added to their regular income by making cotton quilts, which at the same time helps to utilize waste cotton. In Liaosi Province farmers who suffered crop failures are now engaged in handicraft work to provide living incomes. Chinchow said (3 Jan.) that animals "suffered greatly" from a lack of fodder as a result of the heavy floods in Changkou village, Fifth Chu, Hsinmin Hsien, Liaosi. Other villages are lending animals so that the villagers may engage in hauling grain for delivery at warehouses as part-time production.

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Mukden announced (29 Dec.) that the Northeast Department of Agriculture called a meeting at Harbin 18 December to plan for eradication of hoof-and-mouth disease, which has spread to 17 hsien of three provinces. Hofei (2 Jan.) reported that the Government Livestock Insurance Company had insured 133 oxen in the First Chu, I Hsien, Anhwei, 95 percent of the animals of the district. Yangchow reported (8 Jan.) that a veterinarians' association had been formed in nine hsien of the Huaiyin Special District, Kiangsu, with 800 members. A meeting was held 19 December to discuss vaccination of cattle. Chungking (6 Jan.) said that the East Szechwan Administrative Office had issued a directive calling on farmers to utilize the 70,000 head of oxen in the area for spring farming, and to make this possible cadres have been instructed to organize plow-oxen stations for joint use and to prohibit trading in oxen. Chungking reported (7 Jan.) that there has been a great improvement in the hog industry in the Southwest, especially in north Szechwan, because of new bank loans to hog growers. There are now 10.57 million hogs in the Southwest, and 290 hog farms in north Szechwan. The hog mortality rate, which used to reach 30 percent, also has been lowered, and in east Szechwan 266 animal protection societies have been organized. Neichiang Hsien has three hog-breeding stations, while in Mienyang Hsien, west Szechwan, farmers have succeeded in producing 24 pigs to the litter, twice the usual number. The methods used by farmers in producing such large litters are not disclosed.

WAR AND THE MILITARY

Troops and Militiamen: Canton reported (8 Jan.) that a meeting of the People's Militia was held 24 December at Haikou, Hainan Island, to review the work for the past year. Similar meetings were held in the West River Military District, and here also awards were given to model militiamen. Yangchow (5 Jan.) announced that the North Kiangsu Administrative Office had issued a directive calling on the People's Militia to strengthen the winter vigilance work by posting sentries, conducting patrols and organizing fishermen along coasts and rivers. In Luho a meeting of militiamen was held to "increase the political consciousness" of the men and prepare them for winter patrol activities. Chungking reported (6 Jan.) that signs of complacency had been noted among militiamen in numerous hsien of Sikang. As a result training schools have been set up for Militia captains and chu and hsien working cadres so their politics and discipline may be strengthened.

Peking announced in numeral code (5 Jan.) that the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission has issued a directive on the implementation of a "quick method for learning words." The system was invented by Chi Chien-hua, an Army station instructor in the Southwest Military District. By use of the system an illiterate soldier can learn 1,500 to 2,000 characters or words in 150 hours: first learning the phonetics (20-30 hours), then learning to identify the words (100 hours), and then learning to read the basic 2,000 words or characters. The success of the system was demonstrated in the 20th Class of the Southwest Military District's intensive course in elementary education, and also in the Kweichow Military District, where 144 men of minority groups learned to read an average of about 1,500 words in 15 days. Chungking announced (3 Jan.) that classes in basic Chinese, using 200 characters in the first period of instruction, had been organized in the Sikang Military District.

Resist-America, Aid-Korea Donations: The Peking Home Service announced (28 Dec.) that in the donation campaign to provide fighting equipment for the Chinese Volunteers in Korea, enough money was collected to pay for 3,152 fighter planes. The quota was overfulfilled by 19 percent, but it was admitted that in the Northwest region only 88 percent of the quota was reached. This Peking announcement apparently marked official closing of the campaign. Hangchow announced (7 Jan.) that the local Resist-America, Aid-Korea Committee met 5 January to wind up the donation drive and start its anti-waste campaign. The Peking Home Service radio announced (29 Dec.) that a new propaganda movie to raise money to buy military equipment was to be shown in Chungking, where 190,000 reserved seat tickets had been sold.

Preferential Treatment: All units of the Chinese Communist Government selected New Year's Day, and Spring Festival, or Chinese New Year, as occasions for pushing the preferential treatment for soldiers and dependents of soldiers. Most regional broadcasting stations stressed preferential treatment just before New Year's and urged that committees be set up in every community for carrying out preferential treatment in an organized manner. Immediately after New Year's the radios reported

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that the move had been successful, and broadcast numerous detail concerning calls and contributions. During the period under study such broadcasts were monitored from Mukden, Chinchow, Dairen, Shanghai, Foochow, Hangchow, Wuhsi, Wuhan, Canton, Hankow and Chungking.

Mukden announced (29 Dec.) that the Mukden Youth Corps would be in charge of the work in that area. It would call on dependents, help them to write letters, and give indoctrination talks to the masses so that the movement would spread. A later broadcast (6 Jan.) said that the Northeast Civil Affairs Department had declared the movement a success, and special praise was broadcast for the response of people in Harbin and Dairen. Chinchow reported (4 Jan.) that 300 youth in the area pushed the work after being organized into seven teams. The Chinchow city government contributed soap and towels to present to dependents, and several factories contributed 3 million yuan each. Wuhan announced (27 Dec.) that preferential treatment was to be considered the most important phase of the New Year activities. A later broadcast (3 Jan.) said that school children and people of all circles aided in the campaign. Funds were collected to present to dependents, 2,000 letters were written for families of Chinese Volunteers, and propaganda programs were held. Comfort teams called on 4,150 families and left gifts. Wuhsi said (8 Jan.) that in addition to the presentation of gifts, women and children assisted dependents with their washing and housework on New Year's Day. Hangchow (4 Jan.) reported that school children had been mobilized to aid in the work. Foochow reported (3 Jan.) that 70 students made calls and assisted with the house work in Anchiamin Hsiang, Chianglo Hsien, Fukien. Mme. Wang Yeh-cheng told the students she was honored, and was "glad her son had gone to war." Canton announced (4 Jan.) that 10 public offices in the city had helped to organize school children to make calls on dependents. Another broadcast (9 Jan.) reported the project was a great success on Hainan Island. Chungking reported (2 Jan.) that servicemen and dependents held a meeting to express their appreciation for the New Year's preferential treatment among the 300,000 dependent families in north Szechwan. Another broadcast (9 Jan.) said calls were made on 1,200 families in the Fourth Chu, Meishan Hsien, Szechwan, alone.

Peking announced in numeral code (30 Dec.) that families of soldiers in the Taiyuan area increased their farm yields as a result of preferential treatment. Wuhsi said (3 Jan.) that preferential treatment had been a great success in Changchow, with 228 persons given jobs, 309 children given schooling, and 1.86 million yuan in relief aid given to 11,423 dependents. Hangchow reported (4 Jan.) that at Yinhsien 148 delegates attended the first conference of servicemen's dependents. Two productive enterprises have been set up here to aid dependents. Mukden said (9 Jan.) that in Sungkiang Province during 1951, 162,693 families of dependents were aided with their farm work and some were given factory jobs. In addition, 616 servicemen were chosen as hsien delegates and 1,180 as city delegates. Dairen (2 Jan.) reported that the Dairen Trade Bureau was aiding dependents by sending them out to collect scrap. Chinchow (5 Jan.) said that model worker Chang Wen-fa had organized teams to carry water for dependents, and had established a cotton quilt factory to give them jobs.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Propaganda: There has been some decline in Chinese radio comment on counterrevolutionary activity and the need for suppressing counterrevolutionaries, but the subject is not neglected by any means. Peking announced in numeral code (6 Jan.) that in the various hsiang and chu of Neichiang Hsien a movement was being launched to honor model workers in the suppression of counterrevolutionaries. Shanghai (30 Dec.) said the city government had called for an intensification of the campaign against counterrevolutionaries, and suggested that those who denounce such elements or confess themselves should be rewarded. Mukden reported (3 Jan.) that the city had issued a commendation and one million yuan to Liu Pao-feng, Fourth Street tram conductor, who was responsible for the arrest of a suspicious looking man later found to be carrying a gun, 28 cartridges and 28 million yuan. Canton reported (5 Jan.) that a city security officer was killed when he attempted to disarm a man carrying a hand grenade. However, Chungking reported (30 Dec.) that there still were shortcomings in surveillance of counterrevolutionaries in Kweiyang because some cadres thought surveillance too troublesome, and therefore made it a mere gesture to restrict the actions of counterrevolutionaries.

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Direct Action: Dairen announced (31 Dec.) that a number of counterrevolutionaries had been rounded up 25-26 December through the aid of peasants. Hangchow said (9 Jan.) that the Coastal Defense Corps killed and captured 118 pirates during December. Shanghai reported (7 Jan.) that the Militia forces in East China fought 18,924 battles during the year; killed, wounded or captured 22,322 "bandits, including two major generals"; induced 5,400 bandits to surrender; and captured 16,169 small guns, 72 light and heavy machine guns, 13 artillery pieces, much ammunition, 2,725 hand grenades, 15 radio receivers, 14 telephone sets, and much other military equipment. Hankow said (8 Jan.) that workers in the Hsinhua Printing plant overthrew counterrevolutionary Chou Te-hsin. Chungking reported (29 Dec.) that in 1951 there were 100,000 public trials of counterrevolutionaries in south Szechwan. Forty percent of the convicts are engaged in productive labor while serving their sentences. Chungking said (7 Jan.) that 60 percent of the people in 11 chu of Neichiang Hsien, Szechwan, took part in the recent campaign, in which 82 counterrevolutionaries were captured, 1,040 accusations made, and 244 peasants given the title of model informer.

Foochow reported (8 Jan.) that Liu Mo-ying, Chen Tao-kuang, and Liu Han-chang, members of "a reactionary sect" active in the five chu of Chöuning Hsien, Fukien, were given a mass trial 23 December and turned over to the People's Court for sentencing. Hangchow announced (27 Dec.) that the city Military Control Commission recently took action against 810 counterrevolutionaries "following the righteous request among the broad masses of the people." (Chang Chi-min), who undermined Communist Party work, was sentenced to death after two years. Of the rest, 51 were sentenced to life imprisonment, 738 to terms up to 25 years, 17 were given milder punishment and 3 released. The property of these counterrevolutionaries is to be handled by the Hangchow Municipal Committee to manage properties of counterrevolutionary elements. Hangchow announced (6 Jan.) that Feng Yin, King Kang-kuei, and 23 others "belonging to the Yang gang" were captured at Yuyao 14 December. They had infiltrated schools and military units for sabotage and had spread rumors to sabotage grain deliveries. Landlord Tang I-pan and "loafer" Pan Yung-sen, who sabotaged grain deliveries, were captured in Tzuchi Hsien 21 December. Another counterrevolutionary, Yu Ya-wei, was accused of killing two farmers and eating their hearts. Hangchow reported (28 Dec.) that Government worker Lu Tzu-an was sentenced to five years in prison for working with counterrevolutionary Wang Pei-seng. Canton said (9 Jan.) that Liang Teng, employee of the Huangsha Transportation Company, had been arrested as a counter-revolutionary, special agent and gangster. He was apprehended when he tried to persuade fellow workers to become "running dogs for the imperialists." It is noteworthy that not one case of immediate execution following a public trial was monitored.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

A decline in comment concerning the national minorities is noted for the period 27 December-9 January. Only one regional broadcasting station, Chungking, made any mention of these groups. Peking said in numeral code (29 Dec.) that in Hsin-pa-erh-hu-yu-i Banner, Inner Mongolia, 70 percent of the cattle were killed by the Japanese. Yet, under the guidance of the Communist regime, the Banner now has $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many cattle as it had before the war. A middle-class named now can have white noodles at least 10 times a month. At a fair in Na-ta-mu in September the nomads showed their purchasing power by buying 6,000 bolts of satin at 50,000 jen min piao per foot in five days. Man-ta-hu-tun village, Ko-erh-chin-yu-i-chien Banner, Hsinan League, has increased its oxen from 83 to 114, its horses from 4 to 24, and houses from 38 to 50.

Chungking said (28 Dec.) that the Miao and I groups in Kweichow have "shown their patriotism" by making grain deliveries ahead of schedule. Another broadcast (29 Dec.) reported that the Sikang Provincial Government is training 260 cadres from among the national minorities, 170 of them Tibetans and others from among the I, Hui and Fan tribes. Some are being trained at the Lushan Tea Plantations for work in the tea-growing areas of Tibet. Chungking announced (2 Jan.) that Miao, Tibetan, and Han delegates attended the first People's Assembly at Moukung to discuss plans for organizing a united democratic government of all nationalities. Chungking also said (5 Jan.) that during the past year the People's Liberation Army in the Yunnan border area aided minority groups with their handicraft work. Now the minorities are comforting Army dependents during the New Year holidays.

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MISCELLANEOUS

River Problems: Wuhan announced (4 Jan.) that the Yangtze River Navigation Bureau has set up steamship assignment committees at Hankow, Shashih, Ichang, Wanhsien, and Chungking to "unify ship assignments so as to fully develop the ships' transportation capacities." In other words, the centralized control of shipping on the Yangtze is being strengthened.

Yangchow said (2 Jan.) that on the Huai River project Youth Corps workers have made a pledge to extend their term of service on the project and to improve their work. "Various work teams are competing for the best showing."

Welfare Activities: Hangchow said (27 Dec.) that nine public and Government organizations now have sponsored the establishment of 32 day nurseries--mostly in connection with trade associations or factories--which care for 1,100 children. Mukden reported (9 Jan.) that Communist Party cadres in Anshan had been commended for their leadership in educating illiterate workers, 21,400 of whom, or 72.9 percent, have attended beginners' classes. Dairen reported (9 Jan.) that cadres in the local oil paper factories are demanding improved workers' welfare facilities. A demand was made for a nursery last July, but nothing has been done about it. Some workers were issued winter coats, while others were not, and the education of the workers has been neglected with the result that many "still hold feudalistic thoughts."

Dairen announced (3 Jan.) that in 1951 the Department of Public Welfare rehabilitated 3,003 beggars in the city, cured 139 opium addicts and arrested 9 opium peddlers. Wuhsi said (4 Jan.) that the People's Consultative Council of Sungkiang had allotted half of the hsien health budget of 1.8 million yuan to combat schistosomiasis. Canton reported (8 Jan.) that additional public water stations had been installed in Canton to supply areas deficient in water. Peking announced in numeral code (4 Jan.) that the Central Government had appropriated 3 billion yuan to relieve people of Lichiang, west Yunnan, where a severe earthquake was recorded 21 December. Chungking said (7 Jan.) that the People's Assemblies in Lichiang had issued a statement of appreciation for assistance rendered earthquake victims by People's Liberation Army and civilian organizations.

Physical Exercises: Wuhan announced (9 Jan.) that a physical check-up of all high school students in Canton is in progress; from now on all students will be required to take physical training and attend health lectures. Wuhsi announced (7 Jan.) that 10 organizations in Wuhsien had organized a committee to support the morning exercise program. (Nation-wide morning exercise broadcasts were inaugurated 1 December, but very little interest has been reflected in regional broadcasts.)

Burial Grounds: A Hangchow broadcast (5 Jan.) said that the Hangchow Construction Department had issued a directive ordering construction of a central burial ground under its direction. "Burial plots and markers must be uniform."

Soviet Friendship: The Peking Home Service announced (4 Jan.) that the PEOPLE'S DAILY was inaugurating a news column on relations between China, and the USSR and other democracies "to give readers more information on these friendly relations."

Overseas Chinese: Canton announced (28 Dec.) that the South China Seamen's Union staged a welcome rally honoring the 12 seamen expelled from America. Speakers reviewed the mistreatment of Chinese in America by secret agents, and extortions from arrested Chinese.

Labor Problems: Hankow reported (6 Jan.) that workers in the Wuhan Match Factory had organized a committee to "review activities of their union, thus increasing democracy in the ranks of the union." Hankow said (8 Jan.) that the People's Court had given its approval to democratic reforms in the factories by setting up special courts for workers' problems. Last year 280 cases were heard by these courts and 100 remain to be heard. On 12 November gang bosses among the workmen were publicly tried and sentenced, "thus greatly increasing the people's respect for the courts."

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